of the large buildings and seriously dam-aging two others. In addition to the disvenience caused, a large num-ers were thrown out of ember of prisoners were thrown out of employment to join the many that were previously idle. With commendable activity, the warden and officials repaired the loss and erected two new buildings of brick and stone. But for this fire it is probable this prison would also have been self-sustaining. As it is, the report of the warden shows that with all bills paid the excess of expenses over earnings will be \$7.840. All things considered, this is a fair showing. The prisoners at the present time number 770, an increase over previous years of fully 10 per cent. As in the northern prison, the annual appropriation heretofore was based upon a smaller prison population and must needs be increased to meet the demands of a larger number of convicts. For detailed information reference is made to the report of the warden and officials.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the

of the warden and officials.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the Indiana Reform School for Boys comes before you, relating the success and progress for the past two years. At the end of the fiscal year, Oct. 21, 1894, there were 512 boys in the school, receiving an education and being instructed in some useful trade, with the hope that when dismissed they may become good and valued citizens. I refer you to the very interesting and comprehensive report of the board of trustees and superintendent for a history of this school and its work for the past two years. and its work for the past two years.

The twenty-third annual report of the Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison contains nothing new nor eventful. Matters have progressed smoothly, and the management has been satisfactory and economical

There have been fewer commitments in both departments of this institution than for many years past—a condition truly gratifying. If it is owing to the fact that women are not growing worse. There were 152 girls in the reformatory department Nov. 1, 1894, and forty-six in the woman's prison. and beneficial.

sary and beneficial.

I would especially direct your attention to the demand for new boilers and a new boiler house as stated in the report. The appeals of boards of trustees of institutions for remedying defects that endanger health and life should not be so lightly considered. I believe you should make necessary appropriations to meet this demand. PRISON REFORMS-CLEMENCY.

It is the law of the State that prisoners shall be employed upon contract labor. A natural complaint arises from free labor as to the reduced prices upon similar manufactured articles by convict labor. So long as the present law exists the prison officials have no discretion in the matter, and must comply with the law as they find it.

The instincts of humanity dictate that prisoners should not be kept in idleness, for it is the fruitful source of sickness, insanity and disgusting practices, demoralizing in the extreme. On the one hand there is an injustice to free labor, on the other an outraged feeling of humanity. It is a subject

raged feeling of humanity. It is a subject worthy of your serious investigation. I am free to confess that I am unable to offer a solution to the problem that is satisfactory to myself.

The steadily increasing number of criminals sent to overflow our prisons will soon confront us with the necessity of enlarging the prisons or providing some other means for their custody. It has occurred to me that it would be wise to so revise the penal code in that jail sentences for lighter offenses, or first offenders, should be extended so as to cover a large number of cases. As it is, when jail sentences would be seemingly justifiable, too often, to avoid expense to the county, criminals are sent to the penitentiary.

the penitentiary.

Again, the necessity of enlarging our

Again, the necessity of enlarging our present State prisons might be avoided by establishing intermediate prisons, or industrial schools, for youthful offenders. In such prisons or schools a large number could be sent to learn useful trades, relieving the two prisons we now have and giving greater hope of reformation to the youthful criminal.

Another crying need in the way of prison reform is in the treatment of the insane convict—either demented at time of sentence or becoming so during imprisonment. Proper treatment and care cannot be afforded these unfortunates as our prisons are at present constructed and managed. Either the laws must be such that would authorize the transfer of insane convicts to the State insane hospital or provision made for their separate confinement and treatment at the prisons. It is not creditable to our civilization nor humanity that they be kept as at present.

A full report of all cases of pardon, reprieve and commutation granted, and the remission of fines and forfeitures which I have granted, will be furnished to you, as required by the Constitution.

During the two years of my administration ending Jan 1 1865. I have granted 63

During the two years of my administra-m, ending Jan. 1, 1895, I have granted 63 rdons, 44 paroles and 68 remissions of es and forfeitures. I have also commuted

ines and forfeitures. I have also commuted the sentences of twenty-one prisoners, nearly all of which were in the cases of youthful prisoners, sending them to the Reform School for Boys.

Of these no less than twenty-four of the pardons were to prisoners in the last stages of disease, and affording gratification to their friends to have them die outside prison walls and within the sacred precincts of home. Many of the other pardons were to young convicts, from two to four months before the expiration of their term of sentence, punished for first offenses, hoping it might have a good effect upon their future life.

In no case have I granted a pardon or parole without full and careful investigation, that would warrant me in the exercise of clemency. So far I have no cause for regret, having the satisfaction of knowing that none have abused the clemency extended, but all have, so far as information has come to me, resumed the life of useful citizens.

Our prisons now contain a larger number of convicts than at any time in the history of the State. As we grow in population crime seems to increase in greater proportion. The applications for pardons have been filed in my office to that extent that it has become burdensome in the extremeconsuming much of the time that should justly be devoted to other business of equal or greater importance. or greater importance.

STATE CHARITIES.

Their Work in the Past and Their Requirements for the Future. The report of the Institute for the Deaf

and Dumb shows that there was an actual attendance of 286 pupils Nov. 1, 1894. The health of the pupils had been good until the past few weeks, measles appearing in epidemic form. Fortunately, it has not been of a violent type and there have been no fatal results.

There has been a large falling off in the number of pupils enrolled. The superintendent expresses the opinion that it is to be largely attributed to the "foolish whims of the child or to the neglect or cupidity of the parent." This leads him to the recommendation for compulsory education of deaf mutes, in which I concur. The people of Indiana have generously provided means whereby these afflicted children may be educated, taught some useful trade, and thus be possessed of the ability to maintain themselves. Educated and properly trained, the deaf mutes may, and most generally do, become useful citizens.

In April, 1894, this institution sustained a serious damage by fire, and which it was unable to remedy out of its maintenance or repair fund. Sixty boys were thrown out of their usual quarters and crowded into other space that could ill be spared. The board conferred with me, and after estimates were rendered for temporary repair of the damage, so that the rooms could be used until the convening of the Legislature in regular session, showing that the cost would be nearly \$2,000, and that the amount required to restore them to a permanent and substantial condition, or as

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they should be, was but a fraction more han twice that sum, I advised the latter The board adopted this plan, and have restored the buildings in good condition at a cost of \$4,336. I believed then with the board, and still believe, that it was the best thing to do, and ask you to appropri-ate the above sum to relieve the indebted-

There is nothing beyond the ordinary to report of the Institute for the Blind. The general health of the pupils has been nor-mal. Recently there was a number of mal. Recently there was a number of cases of measles, fortunately in mild form, but with prompt treatment no serious re-sults are feared. The year has been a prosperous one to this institution, improvements and repairs having After four years of faithful and efficient service, Prof. E. E. Griffith resigned as superintendent, and Prof. W. H. Glasscock

was elected by the board of trustees to succeed him. The enrollment of pupils for the present school year numbers 152. The Sailors' and Soldiers' Orphans' Home, one of the most interesting of the charita-ble institutions of the State, has had a prosperous, quiet, uneventful year, closing with 644 children in its care. Last winter diphtheria prevailed at the home, and out of forty-two cases three proved fatal, a surprisingly small per cent.

The officers of the institution believe the annual maintenance fund should be increased to \$10,000 per annum. The home has not a sufficient supply of pure water and not adequate protection against fire.

I concur in their appeal for a sum sufficient to remedy this want.

The report of the Indiana School for Feeble-minded Youth, to which I invite your attention, shows this school to be in a satisfactory condition. The zeal and earnestness of the superintendent, with the sympathetic co-operation of the board of trustees, has contributed much to its present high standing. The trustees have conent high standing. The trustees have conducted the affairs of the school within its

pupils during the past year of thirty-three. The total number cared for at this time is 488. The experiment in dairy farming dur-ing the past year has proved satisfactory, the receipts exceeding the expenses. Aside from the pecuniary consideration, it affords a healthful, pleasant and needed work to the pupils. The success is so gratifying that the recommendation to purchase a farm for the use of the school merits your

consideration. HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE. The report of the board of trustees and medical superintendent for the Central Hospital for the Insane demands your especial care and thought It is by far the largest public institution in the State, and It is surrounded with the greatest responsibilities. More than one-half the insane pa tients receiving the care of the State are gathered in this hospital. The number of patients at the close of last year was 1,498. In June, 1894, the laundry was struck by lightning during a violent thunder-storm, and, in spite of every effort, the building, a wooden structure, was consumed by fire. The machinery and a large amount of clothing of the inmates were lost. Upon the building the trustees had providently carried \$6,000 insurance. With providently carried \$6,000 insurance. With the large number of patients to care for this was a more serious loss than would ordinarily be felt in public institutions. The exigencies of the situation would permit of no delay. The board of trustees, together with the superintendent, conferred with me, and it was decided that the building should be replaced without waiting to report to your body.

A substantial brick laundry, fire proof, is now nearly completed and ready for occupancy. There have been much need-

occupancy. There have been much needed improvements made on buildings and grounds. A large part of the buildings are quite old, and need repairing. It will be unwise and false economy to delay this longer. I especially agree with the officers in their recommendation for painting and plumbing. You cannot afford to do otherwise than to make a sufficient appropriation for the repair of this institution.

proprlation for the repair of this institution.

The report of the Eastern Hospital for the
Insane shows that its capacity to receive
patients has been reached. The number of
patients during 1893 was 422, and 1894, 431.

The district tributary to this hospital embraces sixteen counties, and it is estimated
that there are now 160 insane people needing treatment in this district, an average
of ten to the county, who cannot be received. Many of these are in the poor
houses or confined in the county jails, quite
a number probably curable if given immediate hospital care.

Indiana has practically declared that it is
the duty of the State to care for the insane.
I would ask your prompt attention to the
recommendation of the medical superintendent for additional room. Fortunately this
hospital is so constructed that an increased
capacity can be obtained much below the
cost of establishing a new hospital. Especially do I commend the suggestion that
separate buildings be provided for the treatment of tuberculosis patients, owing to the
infectious nature of the disease.

The managers of the Northern Hospital
for Insane made many improvements, and
through the economical expenditure and
judicious management of the moderate an-

arough the economical expenditure and idicious management of the moderate appropriation therefor have increased its ca-pacity to care for 506 patients, instead of 98, before the addition was made. The repairs, betterments and extra furnishings, entailing considerable outlay, have been completed—a thing possible only by the strictest economy of management of the various funds.

various funds.

The number of inmates for Oct. 21, 1893, was 440, and for same date in 1894, 507, an increase of sixty-seven. With the additional inmates comes the necessity proportionately to increase the annual maintenance. I think the suggestion that officers and employes in hospitals for the insane be exempted from military and jury duty and working the roads will commend itself to your judgment without argument. The future needs of this hospital are set forth in the report. n the report.

Extensive improvements in the grounds and surroundings of the Southern Hospital for the Insane have added materially to their beauty and health. Thorough drainage, better sewerage and more perfect sanitation have been secured. A system has been adopted that will in the end make the general landscape attractive and pleasing.

A feature introduced will have, if continued, a beneficial effect upon the care of the insane. This is in the training of attendants by means of a training school, Nowhere are the services of skilled nurses and attendants more needed than in a hospital for the insane.

and attendants more needed than in a hospital for the insane.

In the death of the Hon. Solomon Gimble the board lost a valuable member. He was well fitted for such a position. I appointed as his successor Mr. Samuel B. Boyd, who brings to the discharge of his duties an earnestness and interest in the work that bespeak well his usefulness. The capacity of this hospital is not adequate for the insane in the district tributary to it. There were 424 patients at the close of the last fiscal year. BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

The closer my acquaintance with and means of observation of this work of the State Board of Charities, the more I am convinced of its value to the public, to the public institutions and to the executive of the State. Its labors have been performed with a conscientious and painstaking care that is in the highest commendable. As its Importance becomes better understood, so increase its duties and its labors. This board should have an additional allotment of \$1, 000 for its use, because of the increased work it is called upon to perform. The members of the board receive no com-The members of the board receive no compensation for their time, only necessary traveling expenses being paid. Mr. Stoughton A. Fletcher and Mrs. Cornelia C. Fairbanks, who had served with disinterested ability and fidelity upon this board from its organization, resigned from the board. To succeed them I appointed Demarchus C. Brown and Dr. Mary Spink.

I commend to your careful investigation the very able and interesting report of the proceedings of this board, which is before you.

HEALTH AND AGRICULTURE.

Activity and Efficiency Claimed for Both These Boards. The last General Assembly enacted a law for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread of cholera and other contagious and infectious diseases within the State, and placing at my disposal a fund-commonly known as the "epidemic fund"-not exceeding \$50,000 in any one year. This was prompted by the dread of a possible invasion of cholera. Fortunate-

ly, we were spared this evil. But on Aug. 19, 1893, smallpox appeared in the city of Muncie, and soon assumed the form of a violent epidemic. This not only occasioned great distress to the citizens of Muncle, but created widespread fear throughout the surrounding country and adjacent cities. A heavy expense was entailed upon the city of Muncie to quarantine infected districts within its limits. but it soon became evident that the pub-He at large should have some safeguards established.

Therefore, from time to time, keeping fully advised by the State Board of Health and the local boards of health, I drew upon this fund, so placed at my disposal,

to the extent of \$3,400—as the part that I to the extent of \$3,400—as the part that I believed necessary to aid the city of Muncie in preserving a strict quarantine.

During the year 1894 there were a number of localities in the Stae where smallpox again occurred, requiring frequent visits of the officers of the State Board of Health, and the enforcement of rigid rules to prevent the further spread of this disease. It had also assumed an alarming condition in the city of Chicago, and it became a question as to whether this State condition in the city of Chicago, and it be-came a question as to whether this State should not establish quarantine regulations as to that city. With my advice the offi-cers of the Board of Health made a thor-ough investigation of the situation at Chi-cago, and set on foot precautionary meas-ures in the northwestern section of the

that it was unable to meet out of its or-dinary appropriation of \$5,000 per year. Con-sequently the extra expense incurred in making these investigations, by and with my consent, and as I believed necessary. I paid by warrant on the epidemic fund for \$917.21. In the two years this fund has existed I have thus drawn upon it in the

The State Board of Helath has been ac-The State Board of Height has been active and alert in meeting threatened dangers, and through its labors are constantly bringing to the public mind the importance of more perfect sanitation. The appropriation which has heretofore been made to that board has been found to be inade quate, and should an extraordinary condi-tion confront them, would be helpless to render effective service. Their appropri-ation should be increased. I would also suggest the wisdom of leaving the law cre-ating the epidemic fund in force.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. Unquestioningly in the past few years the State Board of Agriculture has made great improvement in the general principles governing it in the conduct of its affairs. Especially has this been noticeable in the recent expositions held. There seems to be a livelier disposition to keep abreast with the times and more in perfect harmony with the advancing thought of the farmers of the State.

In few of the occupations in which our

citizens engage has there been a surer, steadier advance than in that of agriculture. The farmers of Indiana have become broader and more liberal in thought. They are now reading, thinking men, men of general information concerning not merely their immediate calling, but all interests that radiate from or find a common center in the results of their labor. The State Board of Agriculture has responded to this in a cordial way, and to-day, more than ever, has become the exponent of this more liberal thought, and as a consequence, has greater and more useful influence.

In 1893 the exhibition was held by the board under circumstances that would have discouraged man with less according to the control of the control discouraged men with less energy and courage. They triumphed over these difficulties, and in 1894 met with a success both gratifying and deserved. The board has purchased beautiful grounds and become permanently established near the city of Indianapolis. The buildings are attractive and meet modern demands. The race track is healthful, orderly amusement to visitors.

The land purchased was not sufficient for the public demand and the character of the exhibition given. Additional ground was leased, which, the board believes, should be owned by the State. I am of this opinion, but, if purchased, it should be owned absolutely by the State, and in case the State fair should, from any cause, be removed from its present location, the land should become the property of the State, and to be disposed of as the State should direct. The land so purchased could be leased to the Board of Agriculture at a mere nominal rent. It should be the duty of the State, as well as its pleasure, to en-

HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY. In a quiet, unassuming way the Indiana State Horticultural Society is accomplishing good results. It is composed of some of the most intelligent citizens of the State, and is doing a good work. Its reports are made up of intelligent and interesting papers. As our State grows in population the usefulness of this society will be more appreciated. The work of the horticulturist is not only useful, and of considerable commercial value, but tends to the health and beautifying of our country homes, with at-tendant refining influences. The annual ap-propriation to this society should be con-

Indiana is fast leaving behind the age when her magnificent trees and forests are when her magnificent trees and forests are considered simply incumbrances of the soil. The necessity that was with our fathers to cut down and destroy the forests to open a farm and build a home no longer exist with us.

On the other hand, intelligent thought is turning to the problem as to how best to secure a partial restoration of former timber growth. While fifty years ago it was probably true—no exact and accurate statistics at hand—that nearly 70 per cent. of the surface of Indiana was covered by a

the surface of Indiana was covered by a splendid and unequaled forest growth, it is also equally true that now less than 20 per cent, is so covered.

More wealth has gone out of the forests

of Indiana than from her coal mines and quarries of stone. When the latter have been exhausted they cannot be replaced, but the former, with prudent care and intelligent foresight, could be restored to a

What the effects of forest destruction What the effects of forest destruction may be in producing extreme drought, sudden and destructive floods and loss of fertility of soil—though I believe they will be most serious—is a scientific question which I do not propose to discuss in this paper. I merely mention it by way of suggestion, should you think it worthy further consideration. What may be done to prevent the forests we have, to prevent its reckless destruction, to repair the waste of the past and to provide for the future, is the question. On a large number of farms in the tion. On a large number of farms in the State there are more or less acres not susceptible of cultivation that could again be-come profitable in the growing of valuable

Would it not be wise to encourage the planting of trees on such lands, for utility and commercial value—not for ornament—and to encourage the preservation of a large part of what is left, by a system of reward or bounty, in, for instance, a full or partial exemption from tax? A large number of the intelligent citizens of the State have considered this a matter of importance. Recently an intelligent discussions of this exhibit was held in the D. sion of this subject was held in the Board of Trade, of Indianapolis, resulting in the adoption of a resolution directing public attention to its importance, and I recommend it to you.

FOR THE SOLDIERS. Suggestions as to the Proposed Home

and Chickamauga Battlefield. It is well understood that a measure will be presented to you for the establishment of a Soldiers' Home near the city of Lafayette, the public-spirited citizens of that enterprising city having secured and donated a tract of land for that purpose. I have not been fully informed as to the provisions contained in the bill to be presented to you, and it may not as yet have been The motive inspiring it is most laudable,

if it is to provide homes in their old age for the wives of old soldiers, as well as the veterans. They are deserving of a kindlier consideration than has usually been allotted to them by the general public. While the husband in his march to the front may have incurred the imminent danger of losing his life, yet with him was the excitement to march, camp and battle to sustain, while to the wife, just as true to her country in a loyal devotion, there was the constant daily sacrifice, the patient suffering, and the agonizing suspense in the quiet of home. The husband's and the son's patriotism, devotion and sacrifice were not greater than that of the wife and the mother, and equally deserves a na-

tion's gratitude. In the poorhouses of the State there are now 1,450 men who were old enough to have been soldiers in the war. It would be safe to estimate that probably 350 of these were soldiers. How many of these may have wives I am unable to form an estimate. Should you decide to appropriate a sum for this purpose, you should know within a reasonable certainty the number to provide for. In using the people's money you may afford to be generous, yet never reckless, wasteful nor extravagant. To enter upon this work, or any other similar work, otherwise than in a systematic business way, with a thorough knowledge of the needs required, would be unjust to the people,

required, would be unjust to the people, and especially so to those who are sought to be benefited.

To arouse the belief that the public money had been squandered without care or consideration would be to clothe the undertaking in disfavor and prejudice, liowever laudable or praiseworthy the measure in itself may be, you should proceed with caution. The people are easily satisfied if they believe they have value received for their money expended.

The United States government some time ago determined to convert the battle-fields around Chickamauga and Chattanooga into a National Military Park. For this purpose it has purchased over seven thousand acres of land, to be exstared to its

condition at the time of battle, and is now laying out and building roads through this historic ground, and, through the national commission, to locate the positions occu-pied by the different brigades, regiments and divisions of troops engaged in these hotly contested battles. This can only be correctly done through the aid of the active participants in these battles.

The different States represented by troops were called upon to appoint commissioners to aid in the work and accurately locate the positions held by their troops. Nearly all of the States responded to this call and appointed commissioners. In these, in many respects the most brilliant these, in many respects the most brilliant and fiercest of the war, Indiana stood second in the number of troops engaged from several States. No prouder record has been or could be made than by Indiana's soldiers on these fields.

Recognizing the importance of such a commission in preserving the history of our troops, I appointed commissioners to represent Indiana. The commission organized by electing Gen. Morton C. Hunter chairman and Gen. James R. Carnahan secre-tary of the commission. In October, 1893, the commissioners met the national commission at Chickamauga and devoted more than a week to this worthy and patriotic duty. The following May they were again compelled to visit the field So far as has been possible they have done their work well, but it is not complete and cannot, owing to the nature of the work, be completed with the complete of the work of the complete of th pleted without another inspection of the country. With them it has been a labor of love and patriotism.

of love and patriotism.

At the time of commissioning these gentlemen I informed them that there was no fund from which they could be compensated, but requested them to keep an account of actual expense so that I could report it to your honorable body, for such action as you deemed best. In their report to me, a most interesting and comprehensive one of their labors, they give the amount of expense as \$849, for which I believe they should be reimbursed. I would also ask that the commission be continued to complete the work until the positions occupied by Indiana troops be located.

This great military park is to be dedicated Sept. 19 and 20, of the present year—the thirty-second anniversary of the battle—by the general government with fitting ceremonies. It is desired by the War Department and national commission that each State having troops engaged in these battles should be represented. I suggest to you the propriety of setting aside a sum sufficient to complete the survey by the commission and to have Indiana represented at the cient to complete the survey by the commis-sion, and to have Indiana represented at the

HIGHWAYS AND CANALS.

A Word for Good Roads and a Suggestion for a Waterway.

There will probably come before you numerous measures concerning the improvement of roads. There are few questions of greater importance that will engage your attention. It is being widely discussed by the people of the entire country. National and State road congresses are being held, the discussions taking a wide range. Many of the remedies proposed would doubtless accomplish the result. I fear in too many of the propositions that in the desire to secure the improved roads due consideration may not be given to the cost, nor to that class of our citizens-the farmersupon whom will necessarily fall the heavier burden in the expense of construction. I do not underestimate the value of a system of good roads to the public, and believe there is great need for such improvement, but in the framing of laws to this end the interests and desires of those who will at least have the cost to bear ould be chiefly considered, especially at a time when the profits from farming are not so large as they should be.

Plans devised by associations of civil engineers, cyclist elubs and road congresses may be good-in theory the best-but these are not always based upon the ability of the taxpayer to pay. In my inaugural address two years ago, referring to this same subject, I said:

"The foundation of all true prosperity and wealth rests more largely upon agriculture than any other interest that engages the attention of our citizens. It should be our duty to encourage and foster this, and hold to a careful avoidance ter this, and hold to a careful avoidance of placing any additional burdens upon this interest. For in its prosperity rests the common prosperity of all. The old law has many valuable features that commend themselves to the people, and it is not a bad law if properly enforced. The people themselves are responsible largely for its deficiencies, owing to the laxity of its enforcement. A healthy public sentiment to encourage officials faithfully to carry out the provisions of the present law would overcome many of its supposed defects. There should be enacted no law that will add to the burdens of this tax, nor the management so far removed from nor the management so far removed from the people as to deprive them of the right to work out, as it is termed, the tax so collected, if this is desired."

In this day of electricity we may reasonably expect, in the near future, electric

lines to branch out through the country. A law should be enacted restricting county commissioners in their right to grant rights of way along our public thoroughfares, to their injury and ruin, for the travel of those compelled to use them, and who have borne the cost of their construction.

The increased interest now existing in the United States on the subject of improve-ment in waterways, especially the connec-tion of the great lakes with the Mississippi to this subject for such action as you may consider expedient. The day is coming, if not already here, when the thought of the people will be directed to utilizing this means of transportation and saipment of freight. It will afford a natural means of regulating the cost of getting the agricultural and manufactured products of the Mississippi valley to the markets of the world.

Nature has been bountiful to us in this resource, and the great waterways of the country will in time be developed. A ship canal connecting Lakes Erle and Michigan, and both of these lakes with the Ohio river, doubtless must be located in Indiana. and it becomes important that we should take such action in the preliminary stages of this great enterprise as will indicate our take such action in the preliminary stages of this great enterprise as will indicate our earnest co-operation in the work.

The Constitution of New York has been amended recently so as to permit the legislation necessary for the enlargement of the Eric canal, and other States have secured surveys to be made by the general government, It is important that similar steps be taken by Indiana, and I recommend that you, by joint resolution, request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure from the general government a sursecure from the general government a sur-vey for a ship canal connecting Lake Michigan with the Ohio river.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Insurance on Public Buildings-Fees and Salaries-Fish Culture.

I am constrained to commend to you the policy of insurance upon the buildings of our public institutions. Considering the insurence that Purdue University had upon her splendid hall, destroyed by fire, the destruction of the laundry at the Central Hospital for the Insane, and the serious loss by fire occurring a short time ago in the Woman's Prison and Girls' Reformatory, upon all of which there was insurance, limited, it is true, yet affording means immediately to begin the repairs of damage sustained, seems to me to commend the The insurance should be held by the

trustees of these institutions, to one-half their value, so that a fund could be had to begin work, without being compelled to appropriate the money required. Some few of the institutions carry a small insurance. others none at all, because no provision has been made by law for this purpose. In response to a needed and demanded reform, the General Assembly of 1891 enacted a law regulating the fees and salaries of State and county officers. Through a clerical blunder, whether intentional or otherwise, the purposes of this law are li-able to be defeated. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State relative to this law places it in the condition which calls for your earnest consideration. That public demand this law to be perfected so that it may stand the test of the courts, there can be no doubt. It, therefore, be-comes your duty to remedy the weaknesses or inequalities of this law at the earliest

While it is right and proper that no greater amount should be taken from the people in the way of fees and salaries than is necessary, yet the public will be found to be just and willing to allow compensation, but no more, which will give efficient and reliable service. This law should be just to both the official and the public, and should not be delayed in the time of its taking effect.

More and more each year are the people turning their attention to fish culture, and turning their attention to fish culture, and the preservation of fish in our streams and lakes. Few sections of the country have been so bountifully provided with the nat-ural resources for the production of game and food fishes. We have numerous

streams and beautiful lakes. Originally these abounded with fish, affording the finest sport and the choicest food supply.

It would be difficult to estimate the value this would now be to the people of our State, had our laws been such as to have provided proper protection. Our fish laws have been confessedly defective, and the means of enforcing such as we have utmeans of enforcing, such as we have, ut-terly inadequate. Our farmers are taking a livelier interest in this industry—for such it is and has become—resulting in a profit to them financially and furnishing a healthful and economic food. The last report of the fish commissioner, Prof. Philip 11. Kirsch, will be furnished to you. He makes a commendable showing for his meager allowance. His recommend-

ations as to changes and amendments of the laws bearing upon this subject are worthy your consideration. I would urge you to appropriate a sum, for the uses of the fish commissioner, the enforcement of the laws, and the preservation of our fish, at least commensurate with the importance of the work. This amount should be \$5,000, of which \$1,500 will be the salary of the commissioner, that he may devote his entire time to the

that he may devote his entire time to the work. To continue as now, is a mockery, and if not properly recognized, this department might as well be abolished.

Under the requirement of the act of March 3, 1893, providing for the appointment of a board of metropolitan police in cities of ten thousand inhabitants, according to the United States census of 1890, I appointed commissioners for the cities of Anderson, Elkhart, Jeffersonville, Lafayette, Logansport, Michigan City, Muncie, Anderson, Elkhart, Jeffersonville, Lafay-ette, Logansport, Michigan City, Muncie, New Albany, Richmond and South Bend. These commissioners were selected from the representative business citizens of each city, and I am pleased to say that their management of the police affairs of their respective cities has given such eminent satisfaction that there seems to be no dissatisfaction that there seems to be no dis-position to return to the old system. It has removed this department of a city government so far beyond the control of partisan political influences that I believe the law neets with general approval. WORLD'S FAIR-JENNINGS MONU-

MENT.

In the great exposition of the world at Chicago, in 1893, the glory of which has been spread throughout the land (and I shall here attempt no extended description) Indiana held a most enviable position. The commissioners appointed by my predecessor ably and faithfully discharged their duties to themselves and the people of the State. Their work has ended as to the commission, and the closing details are now being wound up by Prof. J. L. Campbell, president, and Mr. Fred Hayden, treasurer of ident, and Mr. Fred Hayden, treasurer of the commission. There will be a small amount to turn back into the treasury, the precise sum I am unable to state.

It is to be hoped the report will be presented to you before the close of the session. As one of the requirements of the law, the furniture was returned here, which I have distributed to the various State institutions, except a small portion which was difficult to divide, which I have had placed in the executive parlors, where it was needed. There will be much valuable material in the report and papers which will be submitted, and which I hope you may order to be published.

an act of the General Assembly of By an act of the General Assembly of March 3, 1893, there was appropriated the sum of \$500 for the erection of a monument over the grave of Jonathan Jennings, first Governor of I ana. To carry out the instructions of the act I appointed as commissioners to direct this work, George H. D. Gibson, H. F. Work and M. B. Cole, of Clarke county. These gentlemen have discharged their trust with rare fidelity and ability, cheerfully devoting their time to this patriotic labor.

The commissioners found that the ground The commissioners found that the ground where Governor Jennings was buried was neglected, uncared for, and out of the way. and oesides that the title to it was in dis-pute. With commendable judgment the commissioners removed the remains of Governor Jennings to the beautiful burial

ground at Charlestown, where in a promi-nent place now rest the remains of Indi-Over the grave there is now erected a simple yet handsome monument of granite which bears the following inscription: "In Memory of

Jonathan Jennings,
First Governor of the
State of Indiana.
Erected under an act of the General Assembly, 1893." A patriotic duty has been well performed by the monument commissioners and just honor paid to the memory of one who, through his distinguished services helped to lay the foundation of a great State.

UNITED STATES SENATORS. The belief is becoming general amongst the people that it would be wisest and best to bring our Senators in the National Congress in closer touch with the people. This can not be better accomplished than that United States Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people of their States. Recently one of Indiana's Senators delivered a forcible, argumentative and convincing speech upon this subject on the floor of the Senate. The movement should not be delayed and I would suggest the adoption by you of a joint resolution calling upon our Senators to renew their efforts in behalf of this measure. This was done two years ago, but it will do no harm to repeat it.

The frequent and lamentable accidents almost daily occurrence through the explosion of steam boilers, demands more than a passing thought. The investigation of these accidents, resulting generally in great loss of life and destruction of property, lead to the belief that they are too often occasioned by the inexperienced and incompetent engineers.

A bill was before the Legislature two years ago, passing one house, and fail-ing the other on account of lack of time, providing for the examination and licensing of engineers in charge of stationary steam bollers and steam generating apparatus, in cities having a population of five thousand or more. It is believed that such a law would tend to lessen these accidents, thereby saving much loss in life and property. I understand a bill to the same effect will be presented this session and I commend it to your consideration. The limited time allowed you by the Con-stitution in which to transact the respon sible and important labors intrusted to you will require the faithful utilization of every

There is more to fear from too much legislation, rather than too little. It is legislation, rather than too little. It is hazardous and perplexing to change laws with which the people have become familiar through usage. Such laws as our tax law, or election law, or school-book law, with which the people have become fully accustomed and have expressed their approval, could through having new provisions added, or old ones changed, easily lead to confusion and doubt that would be unfortunate.

I trust, gentlemen, that your meeting this winter may be agreeable and characterized with that dignity, earnestness and harmony that should prevail among representatives of a great State, brought together with but one object—the common and and bringing to good—and bringing to you personally only pleasing memories for after years. CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

DAILY VITAL STATISTICS-JAN. 11 Births.

Elias and Ada Bass, North Indianapolis, girl.

Elmer and Nina Peticord, Irvington, boy.
Frank A. and Paulina Kritsch, city, boy.
Ora and Mrs. Ayers, city, boy.
William and Louise Klinge, 76 Lexington

Thomas J. Southern yesterday brought a suit in the federal court against the Illinois Central railroad for \$10,000 dam-

Clara R. Johnson, fifty-four years, 572 North Pennsylvania street, natural causes.

It is alleged that between Clinton and Bloomington the train broke in two parts, resulting in the detached portion running into the forward section, which had stopped. The plaintiff was thrown forward, and as a result of his injuries lost one eye and the hearing of one ear. Was Not Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Castor held an autopsy on the body of William Renihan, who died suddenly yesterday morning, at him home, 71 Birch avenue, West Indianapolis. The coroner's verdict declared death to have been due to cardiac endolism. Dr. Deltch, who was called to see the patient, thought from the extreme agony and other circumstances that death might have been caused by arsenical polsoning, and called the coroner. The verdict, however, shows a natural death.

Building Permits. W. F. Drinkurt, porch and chimney, 259 South New Jersey street, \$130. H. Ernsting, frame stable, 89 Quincy street, \$25. S. A. Talbert, Bright street, near Ohio, frame house, \$500.

As a Simple Yet Effective Remedy for Threat Affections Brown's Bronchial Troches stand first in public favor. They are absolutely unrivaled for the allevia-tion of all Throat irritations caused by Swelling in the Neck



"Large knots of scrofula nature came on my wife's neck for four years. When she had taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, we could see the swelling was going down. Now the glands have assumed their natural appearance and sheis **Entirely Freo**

from this trouble. Our children were afflicted with spells of malaria every fall but this season thay have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has purified their blood, built them up, and they have been free from all illness this winter." E. M. BLACKBURN, Oregon, Missouri.

Hood's sarific Cures

not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all drug fists. DO YOUR OWN REPAIRING!

A Household Necessity. Contains the following articles: Iron Clinching Stand, with three reversible feet. Shoe Hammer. Shoe Knife. Pegging Awl and Handle, Large Bottle of Leather Cement, Large Bottle of Leather Cement, Large Bottle of Rubber Cement, Four Pairs of Heel Plates, Package of Clinching Nails for Men's and Boy's Work. Package of Clinching Nails for Women's and Children's work, and

THREE PAIRS OF HALF SOLES. Securely Packed in wooden box with hinged lid. Weight 17 lbs.

No family can afford to be without one of these Outfits. Will pay for itself many times over each year. For Sale By All Hardware and General Stores. The Trade Supplied By Hardware Jobbers Cenerally,

orby BRANDENBURG & CO., Sole Proprietors of the "Family Cobbler," the "Family Harness mender," the "Bonanza" Hair Soles, etc.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS,

KANSAS CITY. OMAHA. SIOUX CITY.

Agents Wanted. Send For Catalogue.

Sample Each, Cobbler and Harness Mender for \$3.50.

MONUMENT COMMISSIONERS MEET. Will Appoint Democratic Employes

After Legislature Adjourns. The monument commissioners yesterday completed a part of their work and adjourned. The publication of the fact that the Democratic members had agreed in caucus that the custodian must, as a first qualification, be a Democrat, caused them to take fright lest in their haste, and during the session of a Republican Legislature, some action might be taken looking to a reorganization of the commission. Hence when President Langsdale brought up the subject of the appointment of a custodian and an engineer, two offices which are in urgent need of c cumbents, Mr. English, who dictates af-fairs, said that he had no motion to make, and the other two members present said they had none. These appointments will be made from Democratic applicants as soon as the Legislature adjourns.

The commissioners approved the report of President Langsdale. It showed a balaxie on hand of \$134,288.97. There is \$285.86 in the hands of the Board of Trade, this being money subscribed for the laying of the corner-stone ceremonies. It is held as a nucleus for a dedication fund. Since the last report the board has disbursed \$87,273.58. The total sum disbursed by the board is \$298,624.91. s \$298,634.91.

The commission made an allowance of \$4,500 to Nicholas Geiger, designer of the army astragal, which is still in the foundry at Berlin. The president reported that the pavement laid by Laakman & Sherer about the plaza has not given satisfaction, and the board directed that when spring opens the contractors be required to do the work over again, or suit on their bond will be begun. A petition was received from Rev. Dr. Jenckes asking that the monument be kept closed on Sundays. No action was taken. The bill of Theodore R. Gilliland for clerical services, amounting to \$93.75, was allowed. The commissioners made themselves allowances as follows: George J. Langsdale, forty-three days, \$172: Com-The commission made an allowance J. Langsdale, forty-three days, \$172; Commissioner McCollum, two days and mileage. \$12.25; Commissioner Manson, two days and mileage, \$12.85; Commissioner English, \$8.

Against the Pennsylvania Company. The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment of the Cass county court in the case of Pittsburg, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad vs. Anson Wolcott, involving the interstate-commerce law. The plaintiff interstate-commerce law. The plaintiff Wolcott charged that the defendant company had ignored demands for cars to carry hay, corn and wheat from the stations Wolcott, Remington and Scaffeld to Eastern markets, and when at last the cars were furnished a higher freight rate was charged. A special verdict was given the plaintiff for \$12,532.77, with interest from April, 1891. The opinion was written by Judge Howard. He sustains the validity of the interstate law at every point, and says that it is clear the company discriminated against the plaintiff, and that the jury did right in awarding damages to cover overcharges. to cover overcharges.

You Could Bay a Corner Lot at the Price of an In Lot. What then? Well, now if you can buy the famous Dr. Jaeger and the noted Hol-royd fine sanitary wool underwear at 20 per cent. discount, the corner lot is not in it. Paul H. Krauss, the haberdasher, is offering these fine goods at the above reduction. He is also showing a full line of dress shirts and correct style gloves for party wear.

A True Saying. Breed without salt is like beer without mait. But you are all right if you order some of the Home Brewing Company's unexcelled "Columbia" or "Home Brew." Both brewed and bottled by them. Telephone 1950

BAD CASE SCALL HEAD

Two Doctors Do No Good. Tries CUTI-CURA. First Set Helps. Four · Sets Completely Cure.

Our baby Pearl was born Nov. 29, 1891. From her birth she had Scall Head until she was four months old, then it became worse and came out in small white pimples, and then spread to be large yellow scabs. We tried two doctors, but they could not do it any good. So we tried curicura Remedies, giving her a thorough

giving her a thorough washing three times a day with CUTICURA SOAP, and then using the CUTICURA. The first set we tried helped her, and before we used four months our baby weighed thirty-four pounds. Her skin is fair and smooth and such base were the set we tried helped her.

Her skin is fair and smooth, and scalp perfectly well. Portrait inclosed. I would not do with-out Cuttoura Remedies, and can recommend MRS. SETH JUBB, Vanderbilt, Mich.

SMOOTH SKIN FOR \$5.00 I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, for about two months, and the entire expense was but \$5.00, which no one would regret for a nice smooth skin. It left my face in the best of conditions, free from all pimples and blotches. I still use the CUTICURA SOAP, and always shall.

E. RUFUS THOMPSON, Youngstown, O.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS And instantly relieves and speedily cures every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from lafancy to age, from pimples to scrofula. Sold throughout the world, Price, CUTICURA, Dec.; Soar, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1. POTTER DRUG

AND CHEM. Conp., Sole Proprietors, Boston. BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by Cutterna Soar. Absolutely pure.



BACKACHE, STRAINS Growing pains, and weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S — Last Performances Matinee To-Day -- To-Night. HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMAL And ZOOLOGICAL CIRCUS

THE SHOW THAT HAS STARTLED THE WORLD

PRICES-Night: Orchestra and dress circle, 75c; orchestra circle, \$i; balcony, 5ac; gallery, 25c. Matines: Lowerfloor, 50c; balcony, 25c. Children under twelve, haif pri e at night performances to all parts of theater except gallery. GRAND MAT. TO-DAY

THE GLORIOUS NAVAL DRAMA, "THE ENSIGN" A Stirring Story of the Sea.

All the Original Elaborate Scenery. PRICES-Night: Orchestra and side boxes. \$1 dress circle, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Mail nee: Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c.

ENGLISH's-Next Monday, WED. (Popular-priced Wednesday Matinee.)

"OLD GLORY" (The Stars and Stripes.)

Founded on the late Chilian Rebellion WM. A. BRADY'S FINE CO. SCENERY. POPULAR PRICES-Night: Orchestra, 75c; or-enestra circle, #1; dress circle, 50c; ballony, 25c; gal-pery, 15c. Matinee: Lower floor, 50c; balcony, 25c.

PARK Matinees Daily Prices 10c, 20c, 30c. This Afternoon and To-Night,

Greatest Vandeville Co. in the World.

HOPKINS' Trans - Oceanics Finest Specialty Bill Ever offered Indianapolis.

Next Monday-"MCNULTY'S VISIT." EMPIRE LADIES' ENTRANCE ON

Matinee at 2. To-Night at 8. H. W. WILLIAM'S OWN CO

J. W. Kelly, Imogene Comer, AND A GREAT VAUDEVILLE BILL Next Week-FRENCH FOLLY CO.

MAUD POWELL. VIOLINIST. PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Jan 25

PLYMOUTH CHURCH The E. BURTON HOLMES

LECTURES.

THIS AFTERNOON, 2:30 . . . "THE CITIES OF JAPAN." Illustrated by Yews Mary lously Colored.

Unique Journey in a Fair Land. TICKETS, . . 50 cents

> At D. H. Baldwin & Co.'s. CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist. FIFST LAPTIST CHURCH-Northeast corner New York and Pennsylvania streets. The Rev. D. J. Ellison, pastor. Preaching at 10:46 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the paster. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; junior B. Y. P. U., 3 p. m.; young people's meeting, 6:30 p. m.; baptism at the evening service. Regular prayer and conference meeting Thursday evening. Strangers cordially welcomed to all services.

Christian.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Cerner of Delaware and Walnut streets, D. It. Lucas, pastor. Subject 10:45 a. m., "Go Forward;" 7:45 p. m., "Paul on Mars Hill." Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Howard Cale, superintendent; Y. P. S. C. E., innier society 9 a. m.; senior society Gillo p. m.; David T. Warner, hader. All are invited and welcome.

Congregational. PLYMOUTH CHURCH—Corner Meridian and New York streets, Frederick E. Dewhurst, minister. Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:45; song service in the evening at 7:45. The programme will include Gadis cantata "Christmas Eve," given last Sunday evening. Midweek meeting Thursday evening. meeting, Thursday evening.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-New York and IIlinois streets. G. A. Carstensen, rector. Hely communion 8:45 a. m. Sunday school 9:39 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 10:45 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 7:45 p. m. The rector will preach morn-ing and evening.

CENTRAL-AVENUE METHODIST EPIS-COPAL CHURCH—Corner of Central avenue and Butler street. Rev. Henry A. Buchtel, D. D., pastor. Sermons by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 9:15 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.; Junior League, 4 p. m.; Epworth League service, 6:30 p. m. Strangers cor-dially welcomed.

MERIDIAN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Corner of New York. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. C. N. Sims, D. D. at 19:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2:15 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Meeting each evening next week except Saturday. All are cordially invited. ROBERTS PARK M. E. CHURCH-Cor-

ROBERTS PARK M. E. CHURCH—Corner of Delaware and Vermont streets, Rev. T. I. Coultas, D. D., pastor. Class meeting at 9 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m., and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Morning subject, "The Joys of Recollection;" evening, "Faith and Works—Cause and Effect." Morning music, organ solo, Mrs. W. B. Judah; chorus, "O Come, Let Us Sing," Buck; solo, selected, Mrs. Chidister; evening, organ solo, Mrs. Judah; chorus, "God Is a Spirit," Bennett; chorus, "God Is a Spirit," Bennett; chorus, "Protect Us, O Father," Cushman; male quartet, "Tis 1, Be Not Afraid," Coles, Messrs, Dougherty, Neal, Miles and Davis, Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

New Church. CHURCH CHAPEL-(Swedenborgian), 33 North Alabama. Rev. W. L. Gladfsh, minister. Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:45; subject of sermon, "Jacob's Ladder." No evening service. Thursday evening meeting at home of the pastor, 241 North Delaware street. Presbyterlan.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Southwest corner Pennsylvania and New York streets. The Pastor, 'Rev. M. L. Haines, D. D., will preach at 10:45 a. in. and at 7:45 p. m. Evening subject, "Drudgery and Song." Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor Society 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor Society at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. evening at 7:30.

SECOND, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—
Corner of Pegnsylvania and Vermont
streets, Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, pastor,
Rev. Edward Beach, assistant pastor,
Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
by the pastor: Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.;
Young People's Society Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.; prayer meeting
Thursday evening at 7:30. Mayer Chapel—
Corner of West and Catharine streets,
Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the assistant
pastor; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; Boys
Brigade Monday evening; prayer meeting
Friday evening. The public invited.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN—Corner of MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN-Corner of Christian avenue and Ash street. Lev. Frank O. Ballard, pastor. Sunday school at 9:15 a.m.; junior Christian Endeavor Society at 3 p.m.; senior Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45. Public worship, at which the

pactor will preach, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 TABERNACLE CHURCH-Corner of Meridian and Second streets, Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, D. D., paster, Rev. W. R. Rondthaler, D. D., paster, Rev. W. B. Dunham, associate paster. Communion service, with short sermon by the paster, at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2:15 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Preaching by the associate paster in Mount Jackson Chapel at 10:30 a. m. and in West Washington-street Chapel at 7:30 p. m. Consecration service this (Saturday) afternoon in chapel at 3:30 p. m.

The Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 a Year